IMT Nuremberg Archives

H – 1109

International Court of Justice

H1109 – 0001

✓ 392-PS

✓ 404-PS

× 405-PS

× 614-PS

× 1389-PS

✓ 1678-PS

× 1770-PS

✓ 1814-PS

× 1817-PS

✓ 1818-PS

× 1861-PS

✓ 1913-PS

× 1939-PS

× 1940-PS

× 2005-PS

× 2050-PS

✓ 2224-PS

× 2225-PS

× 2226-PS

× 2228-PS

× 2230-PS

× 2270-PS

× 2271-PS

× 2275-PS

× 2276-PS

✓ 2277-PS

✓ 2283-PS

✓ 2330-PS

✓ 2331-PS

× 2332-PS

✓ 2333-PS

✓ 2334-PS

✓ 2335-PS

× 2336-PS

× 2411-PS

✓ 2895-PS

✓ 2928-PS

H1109 - 0003

DESTRUCTION OF THE FREE TRADE UNIONS
AND
THE ACQUISITION OF CONTROL OVER
THE PRODUCTIVE LABOR CAPACITY OF GERMANY

Robert H. Jackson
U. S. Chief of Counsel

Of Counsel:

Captain Drexel A. Sprecher,

rwh

H1109 – 0004

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

b. The Nazi conspirators destroyed the free trade uions and obtained control over the productive labor capacity of the German nation.

(1) They destroyed the independent organization of German labor.

(a) Before the Nazis took control, organized labor held a well established and influential position in Germany. 1

(b) The Nazi conspirators conceived that the free trade unions were incompatible with their objectives. 2

(c) Soon after coming to power the Nazi conspirators took drastic action to convert the Factory Representative Councils into Nazi controlled organizations. 3

(d) Soon after coming to power the Nazi conspirators proceeded to destroy the independent unions. 3

(e) The Nazi conspirators eliminated the Right of Collective Bargaining generally. 5

(f) The Nazi conspirators confiscated all union funds and property. 6

(g) The Nazi conspirators persecuted union leaders. 7

(2) The Nazi conspirators introduced the Leadership Principle into industrial relations. 9

(3) The Nazi conspirators supplanted independent unions by an affiliated Party organization, the German Labor Front (DAF). 9

(a) They created the German Labor Front. 9

(b) They utilized the German Labor Front as an instrument to impose their ideology on the masses, to frustrate potential resistance, and to insure effective control of the productive labor capacity of Germany. 10

Appendix:

A - Index of documents cited.

B - English translations of documents cited.

H1109 - 0005

b. The Nazi conspirators destroyed the free trade unions and obtained control over the productive labor capacity of the German nation.

(1) They destroyed the independent organization of German labor.

(a) Before the Nazis took control organized labor held a well established and influential position in Germany.

Most of the trade unions of Germany were joined together in two large congresses or federations, the "Free Trade Unions" (Freie Gewerkschaften) and Christian Trade Unions (Christlichen Gewerkschaften). Unions outside these two large groupings contained only 15 per cent of the total union membership. The "Free Trade Unions" (Freie Gewerkschaften) were a congress of two federations of affiliated unions: (1) the General German Trade Union Federation (Allgemeinen Deutschen Geworkschaftsbund, or the "ADGB") with 28 affiliated unions of industrial workers; (2) the General Independent Employees Federation (Allgemeinen Freien Angestelltenbund, or the "AFA") with 13 affiliated unions of white collar workers.

392-PS, Das soziale Leben im Neuen Deutschland unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Deutschen Arbeitsfront (The Social Life of New Germany with Special Consideration of the German Labor Front), circular directive of the Political Organization of the NSDAP, 21 April 1933, pp. 51-52.

The membership of the "Free Trade Unions," the affiliated organizations of the Christian Trade Unions, and all other unions at the end of 1931 (the last year for which the official government yearbook gives statistics) was as follows:

Union Group	Number of Members	Percentage of Total
"Free Trade Unions" (Freie	4,569,876	65.9
Christian Trade Unions	1,283,272	18.5
Other Unions	1,081,371	15.6
TOTAL:	6,934,519	100.0

H1109 - 0006

2411-PS, Statisches Jahrbuch Für Das Deutsche Reich, 1932, (Statistical Yearbook for the German Reich, 1932), p. 555

Under the Weimar Constitution, workers were "called upon to take part on equal terms" with employers in regulating conditions of employment. "The organizations on both sides and agreements between them shall be recognized." Factory Representative Councils (otherwise known as Workmens or Factory Works Councils) had the right, in conjunction with employers' representatives, to take an official part in the initiation and administration of social and economic legislation.

2050-PS, Die Verfassung Des Deutschen Reichs vom 11 August 1919 (The Constitution of the German Reich of 11 August 1919), Articles 159 & 165, 1919 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 1383.

(b) The Nazi conspirators conceived that the free trade unions were incompatible with their objectives.

HITLER stated:

> "It (the trade union) created the economic weapon which the international world Jew uses for the ruination of the economic basis of free, independent states, for the annihilation of their national industry and of their national commerce, and thereby for the enslavement of free people in the service of the above-the-state-standing, world finance Jewry (überstaatlichen Weltfinanz-Judentums)."

404-PS, Mein Kampf (My Battle), by Adolf Hitler, 39th Edition, p. 675.

In announcing to Germany the seizure of the "Free Trade Unions," the conspirator Dr. Robert Ley, speaking as chairman of the Nazi Committee for the Protection of German Labor, stated:

> "You may say, what else do you want, you have the absolute power. True, we have the power, but we do not have the whole people, we do not have you workers 100 per cent, and it is you whom we want; we will not let you be until you stand with us in complete, genuine acknowledgement."

614-PS, Dokumente der Deutschen Politik (Documents of German Politics), published by the director of the High School for Politics, Vol. I, p. 152.

H1109 - 0007

See also

2224-PS, Nationalsozialistische Parteikorrespondenz (National Socialist Party Correspondence), release of 2 May 1933, p.1.

2283-PS, Völkischer Beobachter (People's Observer), Munich (Southern German) Edition, Issue 258, 14 Sept 1936, speech of Dr. Robert LEY, p. 11.

(c) Soon after coming to power the Nazi conspirators took drastic action to convert the Factory Representative Councils into Nazi controlled organizations.

The Nazi conspirators eliminated the independence of the Factory Representative Councils by giving the Governors of the "Länder" authority to cancel the membership of labor representatives in the councils; by abrogating the right of the councils to oppose the dismissal of a worker when he was "suspected of an unfriendly attitude toward the state";

1770-PS, Gesetz über Betriebsvertretungen und über wirtschaftliche Vereinigungen (Law Concerning Factory Representative Councils and Economic Organizations), 4 April 1933, 1933 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 161.

and finally by limiting membership in all Factory Representative Councils to Nazis.

2336-PS, Besonderes Rundschreiben, Organisationsamt, Deutschen Arbeitsfront (Special Circular, Organization Office, German Labor Front), 27 June 1933, Section C)2.

(After 7 April 1933, the Governors of the "Länder" were appointed by the Reich President "upon the proposal of the Reich Chancellor," HITLER.)

2005-PS, Zweites Gesetz zur Gleichschaltung der Länder mit dem Reich (Second Law Integrating the "Länder" with the Reich), 7 April 1933, 1933 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 173.

(d) Soon after coming to power the Nazi conspirators proceeded to destroy the independent unions.

In mid-April 1933, HITLER directed Dr. Robert LEY, then staff director of the "PO" (Political Organization) of the NSDAP, to take over the trade unions.

2283-PS, Völkischer Beobachter (People's Observer), Munich (Southern German) Edition, Issue 258, 14 Sept 1936, speech of Dr. Robert LEY, p. 11.

H1109 - 0008

"Free Trade Unions." LEY issued an NSDAP directive circular on 21 April 1933 detailing a "coordination action" (Gleichschaltungsaktion) on 2 May 1933 against the General German Trade Union Federation (ADGB) and the General Independent Employees Federation (AFA), the so-called "Free Trade Unions".

> 392-PS, Das Soziale Leben im Neuen Deutschland unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Deutschen Arbeitsfront (The Social Life of New Germany with Special Consideration of the German Labor Front), circular directive of the Political Organization of the NSDAP, 21 April 1933, pp. 51-52.

This directive created a special "Action Committee" to direct the entire action and declared that the supporters of the action were to be drawn from the National Socialist Factory Cells Organization (NSBO), the NSDAP political leaders (Politische Leiter) in the factories (See (3) (a), infra); it named NSDAP commissars for the administration of the larger ADGB unions to be seized in the action; it declared that the Gau leaders (Gauleiter) of the NSDAP were responsible for the disciplined execution of the action in their respective areas and that they were to nominate additional commissars for administering the unions subjected to the action. The directive ordered that SA and SS were to be used in occupying union offices and the Bank of Workers, Employees and Officials, Inc., and for taking into protective custody the higher union leaders.

The order of seizure was carried out as planned and ordered. On 2 May the official NSDAP press service reported that the National Socialist Factory Cells Organization (Nationalsozialistische Betriebszellen-Organisation, or "NSBO") had "eliminated the old leadership" of "Free Trade Unions" and taken over their leadership.

> 2224-PS, Nationalsozialistische Parteikorrespondenz (National Socialist Party Correspondence), release of 2 May 1933, p. 1.

Christian and Other Unions. On 3 May 1933 the NSDAP press service announced that the Central League of Christian Trade Unions (Gesamtverband der Christlichen Gewerkschaften) and several smaller

H1109 - 0009

unions "have unconditionally subordinated themselves to the leadership of Adolf HITLER".

2225-PS, Nationalsozialistische Parteikorrespondenz (National Socialist Party Correspondence), release of 3 May 1933, p. 1.

The next day the NSDAP press stated that the German Nationalist Clerks League (D.H.V.) had also "recognized the leadership of the NSDAP in German trade union affairs .... after a detailed conversation" between Dr. LEY and the leader of the D.H.V.

2226-PS, Nationalsozialistische Parteikorrespondenz (National Socialist Party Correspondence), release of 4 May 1933, p. 2.

In late June 1933, as a final measure against the Christian Trade Unions, LEY directed that all their offices were to be occupied by National Socialists.

392-PS, Das soziale Leben in Neuen Deutschland unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Deutschen Arbeitsfront (The Social Life of New Germany with Special Consideration of the German Labor Front), excerpt from an order of Dr. Robert LEY, 24 June 1933, p. 54.

The duress practised by the Nazi conspirators in their assumption of absolute control over the unions is shown by a proclamation of MUCHOW, leader of the organizational office of the German Labor Front, in late June 1933. By this Party proclamation, all associations of workers not yet "concentrated" in the German Labor Front had to report within eight days. Thereafter they were to be notified of the branch of the German Labor Front which "they will have to join".

2228-PS, Nationalsozialistische Parteikorrespondenz (National Socialist Party Correspondence), release of 26 June 1933, p. 5.

(c) The Nazi Conspirators eliminated the Right of Collective Bargaining Generally.

During the same months in which the unions were abolished, a decree eliminated collective bargaining on conditions of employment and substituted regulation by "trustees of labor" (Treuhänder der Arbeit) appointed by HITLER.

H1109 - 0010

405-PS, Gesetz über Treuhänder der Arbeit, (Law Concerning Trustees of Labor), 19 May 1933, 1933 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 285.

(f) The Nazi conspirators confiscated all union funds and property.

The NSDAP circular ordering the seizure of the "Free Trade Unions" on 2 May 1933 directed that the SA and SS were to be used to occupy the branches and paying offices of the Bank for Workers. Employees and Officials and appointed a Nazi commissar, Mr. Muller, for the bank's subsequent direction. The stock of this bank was held entirely by the General German Trade Union Association and its affiliated member unions. The NSDAP circular also directed that all union funds were to be blocked until re-opened under the authority and control of NSDAP-appointed commissars.

392-PS, Das soziale Leben im Neuen Deutschland unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Deutschen Arbeitsfront (The Social Life of New Germany with Special Consideration of the German Labor Front), circular directive of the Political Organization of the NSDAP, 21 April 1933, pp. 51-52.

2895-PS, Joint affidavit of union leaders Simon, Hagen, and Lex.

The Führer's basic order on the German Labor Front of the NSDAP in October 1934 declared that all the property of the trade unions and their dependent organizations constituted (bildet) property of the German Labor Front.

2271-PS, Organisationsbuch der NSDAP (Organization Book of the NSDAP), 1936 Edition, Order of the Führer on the Nature and Goal of the German Labor Front, pp. 185-187.

Referring to the seizure of the property of the unions in a speech at the 1937 Party Congress, LEY mockingly declared that he would have to be convicted if the former trade union leaders were ever to demand the return of their property.

1678-PS, Dokumente der deutschen Politik (Documents of German Politics), published by the director of the High School for Politics, speech of Dr. Robert LEY, Vol. V, p. 373.

H1109 - 0011

(g) The Nazi conspirators persecuted union leaders.

The NSDAP order on the seizure of the "Free Trade Unions" directed that the chairmen of the unions were to be taken into "protective custody". Lesser leaders could be arrested with the permission of the appropriate Gau leader of the NSDAP.

> 392-PS, Das soziale Leben im Neuen Deutschland unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Deutschen Arbeitsfront (The Social Life of New Germany with Special Consideration of the German Labor Front), circular directive of the Political Organization of the NSDAP, 21 April 1933, pp. 51-52.

In late June 1933 the German Labor Front published a "List of Outlaws" who were to be denied employment in the factories. The "List" named union leaders who had been active in combatting National Socialism and who allegedly continued to carry on their resistance secretly.

> 2336-PS, Besonderes Rundschreiben, Organisationsamt, Deutschen Arbeitsfront (Special Circular, Organization Office, German Labor Front), 27 June 1933, Section C) 2.

The Nazi conspirators subjected union leaders to maltreatment ranging from assaults to murder. Among the offenses committed against union leaders are the following: assaults and battery; degrading work and work beyond the physicial capacity of some of the unions leaders; incarceration in concentration camps; solitary confinement (strict and ordinary "bunker" arrest); denial of adequate food; surveillance; arrest and maltreatment of members of their families; murder.

> 2330-PS, Schutzhaftbefehl Polizeidirektion Nürnberg-Furth, (Order for Protective Custody, Police Directorate of Nürnberg-Fürth) of Josef Simon, Chairman of the German Shoemakers' Union, 29 August 1935.
>
> 2331-PS, Erklärung (Declaration), required of union leader Josef Simon upon his release from Protective Custody by the Bavarian Political Police, 20 December 1935.
>
> 2335-PS, Affidavits of Josef Simon, Chairman of German Shoemakers' Union in 1933
>
> 2334-PS, Affidavits of Lorenz Hagen, Chairman of Local Committee, ADGB, Nürnberg, in 1933.

H1109 - 0012

2928-PS, Affidavit of Mathias Lex, Deputy president of the German Shoemakers' Union in 1933.

2277-PS, Affidavit of Gustav Schiefer, Chairman of Local Committee, ADGB, Munich, in 1933.

2332-PS, Death certificate, Flossenburg Concentration Camp, concerning union leader Stainer and official letter to his wife, 22 December 1941.

2333-PS, Death certificate, Flossenburg Concentration Camp, concerning union leader Herrmann, and official letter to his wife, 29 December 1941.

H1109 - 0013

(2) The Nazi conspirators introduced the Leadership Principle into industrial relations.

In January 1934, a decree introduced the Leadership Principle (Führerprinzip) into industrial relations, the entrepreneur becoming the leader and the workers becoming his followers.

1861-PS, Gesetz zur Ordnung der Nationalen Arbeit (Law Regulating National Labor), 20 January 1934, 1934 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, page 45.

(3) The Nazi conspirators supplanted independent unions by an affiliated Party organization, the German Labor Front (DAF).

(a) They created the German Labor Front.

On the day the Nazis seized the "Free Trade Unions", 2 May 1933, they publically announced that a "united front of German workers" with HITLER as honorary patron would be formed at a Workers Congress on 10 May 1933.

2224-PS, Nationalsozialistische Parteikorrespondenz (National Socialist Party Correspondence), release of 2 May 1933, p. 1.

LEY was appointed "leader of the German Labor Front" (Deutsche Arbeitsfront, or "DAF") on 10 May 1933.

1940-PS, Völkischer Beobachter (Peoples Observer), Munich (Southern German) Edition, 11 May 1933, Führer Edict, p. 1.

The German Labor Front succeeded to the confiscated property of the suppressed trade unions (Paragraph (1) (f), above). It was an affiliated organization of the NSDAP, subject to the Leadership Principle; LEY was concurrently Reich Organization Leader (Reichsorganisationsleiter) and leader of the German Labor Front.

1814-PS, Organisationsbuch der NSDAP (Organization Book of the NSDAP) Editions of 1936, 1938, 1940, and 1943, pp. 86-88.

The National Socialist Factory Cells Organization (Nationalsozialische Betriebszellen-Organisation, or "NSBO") contained the political leaders (Politische Leiter) of the NSDAP in the German Labor Front and these political leaders were given first preference in the filling of jobs in the DAF (See also Brief of Section 6).

H1109 - 0014

2271-PS, Organisationsbuch der NSDAP (Organization Book of the NSDAP), the NSBO, p. 185.

The German Labor Front became the largest of the Party's organizations. At the outbreak of the war it had 23 million individual members and about 10 million corporative members who were members of organizations affiliated with it.

2275-PS, Die Deutschen Arbeitsfront. Wesen - Ziel - Wege (The German Labor Front. Nature, Goal, Means), official publication of the German Labor Front, footnote on p. 11.

(b) They utilized the German Labor Front as an instrument to impose their ideology on the masses, to frustrate potential resistance, and to insure effective control of the productive labor capacity of Germany.

The DAF was charged with the ideological orientation of the broad masses of Germans working in the factories. Its leaders were charged with weeding out potential opponents to National Socialism from the ranks of the DAF and from employment in industry. In its surveillance functions, the German Labor Front relied on Gestapo reports and on its own intelligence service.

2336-PS, Besonderes Rundschreiben, Organisationsamt, Deutschen Arbeitsfront (Special Circular, Organization Office, German Labor Front), 27 June 1933, Section C)2.

The German Labor Front took over the leadership of the German Cooperatives with the view to their subsequent liquidation.

2270-PS, Nationalsozialistische Parteikorrespondenz (National Socialist Party Correspondence), release of 16 May 1933, pp. 1-2.

The Nazi conspirators established "Factory Troops" (Werkscharen) within the "Strength Through Joy" branch of the German Labor Front as an "ideological shock squad (Weltanschaulicher Stosstrupp) within the factory."

H1109 - 0015

1817-PS, Organisationsbuch der NSDAP (Organization Book of the NSDAP), 1936 Edition, p. 211

These shock squads were formed only of voluntary members ready "to fight" for Nazi conceptions. Among their objects were the speeding up of labor effort and the forging of a "single-willed community."

1818-PS, Organisationsbuch der NSDAP (Organization Book of the NSDAP), 1940 Edition, pp. 195-196b.

The SA was charged with the promotion and building up of Factory Troops by all means. When a factory worker joined the Factory Troops, he automatically became an SA candidate. Factory Troops were given a special uniform and their physical training took place within SA cadre units.

2230-PS, Organisationsbuch der NSDAP (Organization Book of the NSDAP), 1938 Edition, Agreement between LEY and LUTZE, chief of staff of the SA, pp. 484-486c.

During the war, the German Labor Front was made responsible for the care of foreign labor employed within the Reich.

1913-PS, Vereinbarung zwischen dem Generalbevollmächtigten für den Arbeitseinsatz und der Deutschen Arbeitsfront über die Betreuung der fremdvölkischen Arbeitskräfte (Agreement between SAUCKEL and LEY), 20 Sept. 1943, 1943 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 58[illegible].

Barely two years after the suppression of the independent unions and the creation of the German Labor Front, the Nazi conspirators decreed compulsory labor service (Reichsarbeitsdienst) under which young men and women between 18 and 25 years of age were conscripted for labor service under the administration of the Reich Minister of Interior, FRICK.

1389-PS, Reichsarbeitsdienstgesetz (Law Creating Reich Labor Service), 26 June 1935, 1935 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 769.

After war had been declared, the Nazi conspirators became quite clear in admitting the objectives of the Nazis' control over labor. A publication of the Scientific Institute of the German Labor Front declared that it had been

H1109-0016

difficult to make the German people understand continuous renunciations in social conditions because all the nation's strength had been channeled into armaments (Wehrhaftigkeit) for "the anticipated clash with an envious surrounding world."

2276-PS, Die Deutschen Arbeitsfront. Wesen - Ziel - Wege (The German Labor Front. Nature, Goal and Means), official publication of the German Labor Front, p. 55.

Addressing workers five days after the launching of war on Poland, LEY admitted that the Nazis had mobilized all the resources and energies of Germany for seven years "so as to be equipped for the supreme effort of battle" and that the First World War had not been lost because of cowardice of German soldiers, "but because dissension and discord tore the people asunder."

1939-PS, Schmiede des Schwertes (Forge of the Sword), published by NSDAP Publishing House with an introduction by Marshal Göring, speech by LEY, pp. 14-17.

LEY's confidence in the Nazis' effective control over the productive labor capacity of Germany in peace or war was declared as early as 1936 to the Nürnberg Party Congress:

> "The idea of the Factory Troops is making good progress in the plants, and I am able to report to you, my Führer, that security and peace in the factories has been guaranteed, not only in normal times, but also in times of the most serious crisis. Disturbances such as the munitions strikes of the traitors Ebert and confederates, are out of the question. National Socialism has conquered the factories. Factory troops are the National Socialist shock troops within the factory, and their motto is: THE FUHRER IS ALWAYS RIGHT."

2283-PS, Völkischer Beobachter (People's Observer), Munich (Southern German) Edition, Issue 258, 14 Sept 1936, speech of Dr. Robert LEY, p. 11.

H1109 - 0017

INDEX OF DOCUMENTS

TRIAL BRIEF ON

DESTRUCTION OF THE FREE TRADE UNIONS

AND

THE ACQUISITION OF CONTROL OVER THE PRODUCTIVE LABOR CAPACITY OF GERMANY

Document Number	Description of Document	Page Numbers
392-PS	Das soziale Leben im Neuen Deutschland unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Deutschen Arbeitsfront (The Social Life of New Germany with Special Consideration of the German Labor Front) containing principal parts of two NSDAP orders directing seizure of unions in 1933, pp. 51-54.	1, 4, 5, 6, 7
404-PS	Mein Kampf (My Battle), by Adolf Hitler, 39th Edition, p. 675	2
405-PS	Gesetz über Treuhänder der Arbeit, (Law Concerning Trustees of Labor), 19 May 1933, 1933 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 285.	6
614-PS	Dokumente der Deutschen Politik (Documents of German Politics), published by the director of the High School for Politics, Vol. I, p. 152.	2
1389-PS	Reichsarbeitsdienstgesetz (Law Creating Reich Labor Service), 26 June 1935, 1935 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 769.	11
1678-PS	Dokumente der deutschen Politik (Documents of German Politics), published by the director of the High School for Politics, speech of Dr. Robert LEY, Vol. V, p. 373.	6
1770-PS	Gesetz über Betriebsvertretungen und über wirtschaftliche Vereinigungen (Law Concerning Factory Representative Councils and Economic Organizations), 4 April 1933, 1933 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 161.	3
1814-PS	Organisationsbuch der NSDAP (Organization Book of the NSDAP), Editions of 1936, 1938, 1940, and 1943, pp. 86-88.	9
1817-PS	Organisationsbuch der NSDAP (Organization Book of the NSDAP), 1936 Edition, p. 211.	11
1818-PS	Organisationsbuch der NSDAP (Organization Book of the NSDAP), 1940 Edition, pp. 195-196b.	11

H1109 - 0018

Document Number	Description of Document	Page Numbers
1861-PS	Gesetz zur Ordnung der Nationalen Arbeit (Law Regulating National labor), 20 January 1934, 1934 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, page 45.	9
1913-PS	Vereinbarung zwischen dem Generalbevollmächtigten für den Arbeitseinsatz und der Deutschen Arbeitsfront über die Betreuung der fremdvölkischen Arbeitskräfte (Agreement between SAUCKEL and LEY), 20 Sept. 1943, 1943 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 588.	11
1939-PS	Schmiede des Schwertes (Forge of the Sword), published by NSDAP Publishing House with an introduction by Marshal Göring, speech by LEY, pp. 14-17.	12
1940-PS	Völkischer Beobachter (Peoples Observer) Munich (Southern German) Edition, 17 May 1933, Führer Edict, p. 1.	9
2005-PS	Zweites Gesetz zur Gleichschaltung der Länder mit den Reich (Second Law Integrating the "Länder" with the Reich), 7 April 1933, 1933 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 173.	3
2050-PS	Die Verfassung Des Deutschen Reichs vom 11 August 1919 (The Constitution of the German Reich of 11 August 1919), Articles 159 & 165, 1919 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 1383.	2
2224-PS	Nationalsozialistische Parteikorrespondenz (National Socialist Party Correspondence), release of 2 May 1933, p. 1.	3, 4, 9
2225-PS	Nationalsozialistische,Parteikorrespondenz (National Socialist Party Correspondence), release of 3 May 1933, p. 1.	5
2226-PS	Nationalsozialistische Parteikorrespondenz (National Socialist Party Correspondence), release of 4 May 1933, p. 2.	5
2228-PS	Nationalsozialistische Parteikorrespondenz (National Socialist Party Correspondence) release of 26 June 1933, p. 5.	5
2230-PS	Organisationsbuch der NSDAP (Organization Book of the NSDAP), 1938 Edition, Agreement between LEY and LUTZE, chief of staff of the SA, pp. 484-486c.	11
2270-PS	Nationalsozialistische Parteikorrespondenz National Socialist Party Correspondence), release of 16 May 1933, pp. 1-2.	10
2271-PS	Organisationsbuch der NSDAP (Organization Book of the NSDAP), the NSBO, p. 185.	6, 10
2275-PS	Die Deutschen Arbeitsfront. Wesen - Ziel - Wege (The German Labor Front. Nature, Goal, Means). official publication of the German Labor Front, footnote on p. 11.	10

H1109-0019

Document Number	Description of Document	Page Numbers
2276-PS	Die Deutschen Arbeitsfront. Wesen-Ziel - Wege (The German Labor Front. Nature, Goal and Means), official publication of the German Labor Front, p. 55.	12
2277-PS	Affidavit of Gustav Schiefer, Chairman of Local Committee, ADGB, Munich, in 1933.	8
2283-PS	Völkischer Beobachter (People's Observer) Munich (Southern German) Edition, Issue 258, 14 Sept. 1936, speech of Dr. Robert LEY, p. 11	3, 12
2330-PS	Schutzhaftbefehl Polizeidirektion Nürnberg-Fürth. (Order of Protective Custody, Police Directorate of Nürnberg-Fürth) of Josef Simon, Chairman of the German Shoemaker's Union, 29 August 1935.	7
2331-PS	Erklärung (Declaration), required of union leader Josef Simon upon his release from Protective Custody by the Bavarian Political Police, 20 December 1935.	7
2332-PS	Death certificate, Flossenburg Concentration Camp, concerning union leader Stainer and official letter to his wife, 22 December 1941.	8
2333-PS	Death certificate, Flossenburg Concentration Camp, concerning union leader Hermann, and official letter to his wife, 29 December 1941.	8
2334-PS	Affidavits of Lorenz Hagen, Chairman of Local Committee, ADGB, Nürnberg, in 1933.	7
2335-PS	Affidavits of Josef Simon, Chairman of German Shoemakers Union in 1933.	7
2336-PS	Besonderes Rundschreiben Organisationsamt, Deutschen Arbeitsfront (Special Circular, Organization Office, German Labor Front), 27 June 1933, Section C)2.	3, 7, 10
2411-PS	Statisches Jahrbuch Für Das Deutsche Reich, 1932 (Statistical Yearbook for the German Reich, 1932), p. 555.	2
2895-PS	Joint affidavit of union leaders Simon, Hagen, and Lex.	6
2928-PS	Affidavit of Mathias Lex, deputy president of the German Shoemakers Union in 1933.	8